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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

SOLILOQUY OF AN OLD BACHELOR ON HIS BIRTH-DAY.

Let youthful lovers fondly greet
With song and dance, their natal day;
Let them in social circles meet
And laugh the jocund hours away;
But mine, alas!
Must sadly pass
By no kind gratulations blest;
Mine but excites the silent tear,
That now another lonely year,
Has followed all the rest.

But whither, whither are they flown?
What traces have they left behind?
What transports can I call my own?
What social bosom can I find?
I view the past,
And stand aghast!
How much alas, of life's short span!
And memory cries, as thus I gaze,
Where are the friends of former days,
Thou solitary man?

Some, blest of Heaven, and timely wise,
Are joined in Hymen's silken bands—
Have learned Heaven's last best gift to prize,
And joined with her's the willing hand;
With fond embrace
Each grief they chase.
Whatever ills their steps betide;
And hand in hand, they sweetly stray,
Thro' life's perplexed and thorny way
With truest love their guide.

Some seek their country's banner plain
And fearless dare the hostile fray;
And some the growing love of gain
Hath lured to foreign lands away.
And some, indeed,
Whose names I read
Engraved on many a mossy stone,
Were early numbered with the dead.
Thus, all, their diff'rent ways have sped,
And left me here alone.

They say that my unfeeling breast
Ne'er felt love's pleasing anxious smart—
Was ne'er with doubts and fears opprest.
Nor sighed to win a woman's heart.
But let them say
Whate'er they may—
I heed not censure now, nor praise—
I could not ask a gentle maid
To share with me the lowly shade;
I hope for brighter days.

Yes, I have felt that hallowed flame
Which burns with constant, chaste desire;
I, too, have cherished long a name
Which set my youthful breast on fire;
But hope's sweet smiles
And witching wiles
Bereft my heart of every pain:—
And I have slept in her soft bowers,
Till now of life's last lingering hours,
How few, alas, remain!

Ah! now the fairy reign is past,—
For youth's warm raptures now are o'er;
Those visions, all too bright to last,
Of love and joy can charm no more!
Some little toys,
Some puny joys,
To wear life's listless calm away;
Then near some old neglected stone,
Unwept, unnoticed, and unknown,
I yield the worm its prey.

Come, then, whatever ills await!
Tho' age sits hoary on my brow,
I care not for the ills of fate;
And poverty, I scorn thee now!
I shall not see,
Obscured by thee,
Fair, lovely woman's charms decay!—
Have I no tie to keep me here?
Not one!—Why then without a tear
I yield the worm its prey!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

TOO PROUD;
A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.

BY JANE WEAVER.

'What do you intend to do?' said Edward Hanson to his brother Frederick, as the orphan boys sat together, about two months after the death of their last parent. 'It is necessary for us to act speedily, for our money is nearly gone; and it will not do to starve.'

'What do *you* intend to do?' said Frederick, who, though the elder, seemed disposed to hear his brother's plans, before he announced his own.

'I shall look out for work of some kind, and that to-day. The truth is, there is no choice; bread we must have, and wishing won't bring it; so we must labor for it, as persons have done before us.'

'I don't see that,' said Frederick. 'Father was a lawyer, and the first of the family who stooped to be even that, for all the rest were gentlemen, and lived on their estates. What would he think, if he was alive, to see his sons hiring out as day laborers, or even going behind a counter? No, I'll never stoop to that—I'll starve first! But there's no necessity of such extremities,' added Frederick, in a less vehement tone, 'for old Mrs. Newton has invited us there, and I shall accept the invitation.'

'What! go where you are not wanted?' exclaimed Edward indignantly. 'I'm sure, Frederick, you said, when the letter came, that the old lady was hardly civil, and gave the invitation merely because she was our nearest relative, and thought hard things might be said of her by the censorious, if she neglected us entirely.'

'Yes: there is no doubt that she would be glad to get rid of us, and that is one reason why I am going there. She was under many obligations to father, when he was wealthy, and was only a sort of charity companion to mother.—Father got her a rich husband—and now the table is turned, it is but right she should support us.'

'I am too proud to go,' said Edward. 'I would rather work my fingers to the bone—live in a garret—and go shivering, half clad, from December to March, then eat at table or sleep under a roof where I was not welcome!'

'And *I*,' retorted Frederick, am too proud to be a base mechanic, and disgrace my ancestry. Surely Ned, you are not in earnest. You don't mean to go to work like a clod-hopper.'

'You use strong terms,' said Edward, with a flushed cheek, 'when you call mechanics base, and stigmatize laborers as clod-hoppers. It is no disgrace to work. *My* pride consists in personal independence, in being the hangers on of nobody; yours in a dead ancestry, who were robber-chiefs in the dark ages, and have been drones in society ever since.'

'Oh! you vile leveller,' said Frederick, 'have you no spark of our forefathers' pride—none of the reverence for knightly honor which has ever distinguished the Hansons?—You are a scandal to our name,' he continued rising. 'I used to think you were in jest, when you praised honest labor. I find my mistake. But you must go on in your own way. For my part, I still remember I am a gentleman's son, and that the aristocratic hands of my race have never yet been disgraced by labor!'

But how do you expect to live? Mrs. Newton has only asked you there for a few months; you cannot expect her to clothe as well as feed you.'

'I shall marry an heiress,' said Frederick, unconsciously looking in the glass at his fine person.

Edward heaved a sigh. His own rigid notions of personal pride, revolted from his brother's plan; but he knew words would be in vain; so he only extended his hand and said,

'Well do not let us part in anger. We are the only survivors of our family—and though we follow different routes in life, I hope you may be happy.'

'You will reconsider your determination,' said the elder brother, accepting the pledge of amity 'Work is as unpleasant as it is derogatory, to a gentleman. Your notion of being dependent on no one, is, I grant, a romatic one, and apt to beguile the imagination of a man like you; but you'll soon find that to live on coarse fare—to have a hard master over you—and to be thrust continually into the society of boors and coarse mechanics, is a sad damper on your enthusiastic notions. I am older then you, and—take my word for it—you'll repent of your bargain and follow me to Mrs. Newton's."

Frederick, accordingly, went to Mrs. Newton's; and Edward sought out a place. He soon found a respectable mechanic, bricklayer by trade, who agreed to take him as an apprentice, and as five years of his minority remained, Edward was bound to Mr. Simpson for that time.—His superior education, and his cheerful disposition, soon made him both respected and much loved in his master's family, and every year increased the esteem with which Mr. Simpson regarded the young man. Mr. Simpson's business was a large and extensive one, and Edward made himself so useful to his master by keeping accounts after his day's work with the trowel was done, that he rapidly acquired a standing which none of the other apprentices obtained. These, at first, laughed at our hero for laboring with the pen after his day's task was over, and would have persuaded him away to some place of idle amusement; but Edward replied 'No, I prefer obliging Mr. Simpson who is so kind to me. For cards, or the theatre, I have no taste. Pray, then excuse me.' When Mr Simpson heard this, he said 'Edward is right. He has his fortune to make and is wise in not wasting a moment's time—Constant industry, and a diposition to oblige is the only way for a man, without capital, to rise in the world. Edward will yet be rich, while some of his fellows apprentices will die beggars.'

Frederick found but a cold reception at Mrs. Newton's but he was resolved, for the present at least, to see no slights. He was three years older than his brother, and already something of what is called a man of the world. He purchased fine clothes on credit, which his living at the rich Mrs Newton's enabled him to do, and with the same passport, he soon worked his way into the best society of the place. He was really a handsome young man, possessed courteous manners and was known to be the descendent of a once illustrious line. Thus he soon became a favorite. But Frederick could not shut his eyes to the fact that he was only a favorite to a certain extent; he was welcome at dinner parties, was invited to soirees where he could be made useful and was allowed to promanade with the elder females occasionally. But he saw that no mother permitted him to become intimate with her daughters. Rich fathers eyed him suspiciously. In a word, he was regarded as a pleasant hanger-on, but nothing more. 'A deuced fine follow,' said the sons of the rich families with whom he associated, 'but poor as a rat. Sister mine,' this was addressed to the sisters where the young men had any, 'you may flirt with him to pique others into offers, but don't be such fools as to fall in love with him.' Nor did the sisters seem disposed to disregard this prudent advice.

How Frederick lived, was a miracle to many of his acquaintances. He still resided with Mrs. Newton, who found him very useful to deliver messages among her fashionable acquaintances, the office really of a footman, whose wages Mrs. Newton thus saved, though the proud blood of Edward Hanson would have boiled at an insinuation of the truth.

But he required money occasionally, and at first it was a serious affair for him to obtain it.—At length he discovered that many gentlemanly men did not despise occasionally plucking a pigeon at a game of billiards; and Frederick learned accordingly, as he was a good player, to meet his tailor's bill by this method. Now and then he borrowed ten or twenty dollars for a day or two of his rich young acquaintance; and it came, at last, to be a standing jest, 'that Fred. Hanson's borrowing money was a new way of pocket-picking.' To this state of degradation was he reduced, because he was too proud to labor honestly for a living. He thought it a disgrace to be a mechanic; but considered it no stigma to impose on an acquaintance.

While Frederick was thus sinking lower in the estimation of all honorable men, and even had become a bye-word among his fashionable acquaintances of both sexes, Edward was slowly but steadily advancing in the esteem of his employer, and establishing a valuable character for enterprise, industry and rectitude. He had, moreover, won the affection of Mary Benson, one of the loveliest of her sex.—She, like Edward, was poor; but they relied on Provdince; and comforted themselves with the reflection that their mutual love would smooth an otherwise thorny and difficult path. But their future was not as dark as they imagined. Edward was now approaching his twenty-first year, and as he thought how soon he would be left to depend entirely on himself, his brow occasionally became clouded with those fears of the future which even the sanguine experience.

'What is the matter, Edward?' said Mr. Simpson to him one day. 'You have, at times lately, looked care-worn. Does any thing weigh on your mind?'

Edward hesitated a moment, but there was an expression of such kindness in Mr. Simpson's face, that he resolved to make a confident of his master.

'I have done,' he said, 'what you will probably consider a very foolish thing. I am engaged to be married, and to one as poor as myself.—She is, I am sure, all that I could desire in a wife; and it is best, perhaps, that a young man should be early settled in life; but I fear I may have been too precipitate, for if I should fall sick what will become of my family? A journeyman mechanic makes wages enough to live comfortable, I know; but, alas, who shall ensure me against sickness on my own part, or that of my wife, both equally expensive? Yet, perhaps these very fears, which many would call prudence, are sinful. Should we not trust in God for all things?' he continued, looking up at Mr. Simpson, with a more cheerful expression.

'You are a noble young man,' said Mr. Simpson, with warmth. 'Nor do I know that you have acted wrong in betrothing yourself. The heart is generally more to be trusted in such affairs than the head; and you especially would be the last person to act against the dictates of reason. Pray who is the lady?'

'Miss Benson!'

'The very one I would have chosen for a son, had I one of your age. No, Edward, you have done right. A good wife is a treasure not to be obtained every day.'

Edward crimsoned with pride and pleasure, while Mr Simpson continued.

'The worldly wise, my dear boy, would say you and she ran a great risk in marrying with such means, or rather with no means at all. But happiness does not depend on money; it springs from other and better causes; and love can sweeten many a privation and nerve us from many a difficult task. I only speak thus to convince you that you have mistook me, in fancying that I was too old and calculating to approve of your engagement. Now to come to business. I have been thinking of your approaching majority, and have felt that I could ill afford to lose you. When a man gets to be fifty, as I am, he naturally wishes for repose: and I would, therefore, have some capable person to take the chief labor of my business off my shoulders. You are just the person I desire. Become my partner; with one-fourth of the profits now, and a third after two years, I will present you with a thousand dollars to furnish a house, and then you and Mary can be married at once. What say you?'

What could Edward say? His eyes filled with tears, and his voice refused its office; he could only press Mr. Simpson's hand, and look his thanks.

Years passed. Happily married to a woman he adored, and who returned his affection devotedly, prosperous in business, esteemed by society and conscious of a life well spent, Edward Hanson, the once poor boy, was a living example of what industry, enterprise and honesty can achieve in a free country like this. He is now a large proprietor of real estate, and has long retired from active business, Mr Simpson, his kind patron having been dead many years. Edward had purchased back the estate that once belonged to his family, and resides there part of the year. His intelligence, wealth, and comprehensive views give the first station in whatever society he chooses to mingle. Several times the people of his native county have solicited him to be their representative in Congress; but he is of the opinion that he can do more good at home, educating his children and attending to works of beneficence. In both these his wife ably assists him; and their progeny reward this care, by being the best behaved and most intelligent of the neighborhood.

Frederick never succeeded in marrying an heiress. After the death of Mrs. Newton, which happened many years since, he would have been without a home, if his brother, already rising in the world, had not come to his aid. As Edward had children to educate, he did not care to have a man of his brothers's character about his house; so he tendered Frederick an allowance for the comfort though not the superfluities of life, on condition that he abandoned gambling. To this the elder brother submitted. Frederick boards at one of the most aristocratic houses in the city and manages, with the strict economy, to dress in good style. But as most of his allowance is thus expended on show he has nothing left for other comforts. The old habits of his life still cling to him. He is noted for drinking other people's wine, riding in other people's carriages, and occasionally inflicting himself as a self-invited guest at other people's country houses. As he lived, so he will die, thoroughly selfish. He often talks of the antiquity of the Hanson family and now and then insinuates that there is royal blood in their veins.

Thus, while the younger brother is every where esteemed, the elder is every where a laughing stock. Reader, it does not answer to be TOO PROUD.

ALEXANDER AND THE AFRICANS.

Alexander, the conqueror of the world, in one of his expeditions came into a kingdom, situated in an obscure corner of Africa. The inhabitants dwelled in humble cottages, were neither versed in the arts of war, not yet subjected to a conqueror. On the arrival of Alexander, he was conducted to the dwelling of their chief, who placed before him, dates, figs and apples of pure gold.

'Do they eat gold here,' said Alexander.

'You being able as I suppose,' replied the chief, 'to obtain provision in your own country for what except this have you come hither!'

'It is not for your gold that I have come,' replied Alexander, 'but to become better acquainted with the customs of your people.'

'Since this is the case then,' added the chief, 'tarry here as long as thou wilt.'

During this colloquy, two citizens came, in for judgment. The complainant said: 'I purchased of this man a piece of land and turning up the soil, I discovered a valuable treasure contained therein; yet this man refused to take it again.

Then the other replied, 'I am as conscientious in this matter as my neighbor. I sold him the field, with all there was therein concealed.—Therefore the treasure is his own.

The judge then repeated their words, that he might be sure he understood the meaning of each correctly, and after little reflection thus spoke.

'You' said he addressing the first, 'have a son—have you not?'

'I have,' replied he.

'And you,' said he to the other, 'a daughter.'

'Yes.'

'Well then, the son shall marry the daughter, and the treasure shall be their marriage portion.'

Alexander seemed perplexed. 'Is my sentence unjust,' inquired the chief.

'By no means,' said Alexander, 'but to me the decision seemed strange and peculiar.'

'How then would the affair have been decided in your own country?'

'To speak truly,' said Alexander, 'we should have detained the two men in prison, and have taken the possession for the king.'

'For the king,' said the other in astonishment, 'Does the sun shine in that land?'

'Surely.'

'And does it rain there?'

'Yes.'

'Are their flocks and herds there?'

'Very many.'

'It is well then, that the Great Being who rules over all things, should permit the rain to fall on that land, and the sun to shine there for the sake of those innocent beasts, but you do not deserve it.'

AN INGENIOUS METHOD OF RIDDING ONE'S SELF OF TROUBLESOME VISITORS.—A French paper relates the following anecdote of the artist Charlet, recently deceased:

One day one of those importunate hangers-on, the scourge of an artist's studio, introduced himself to Chalet, and after many forced compliments, said: "My dear Monsieur Charlet, the friendship of a great man is a favor from the gods, as says a poet, whose name I cannot remember, but whose idea I appreciate. So I propose to cultivate your acquaintance, and I shall take the liberty of calling on you from time to time."

"You greatly flatter me," answered Chalet; "your visits could not otherwise than honor me; but I reside at such a distance hence."

"That matters but little, I am fond of exercise."

"And then I am not always at home."

"I can select some hour when I may find you there."

"Monsieur," replied the artist, "your importunity moves me, and as I would not be behind you in politeness, allow me to return your visits. Favor me with your address."

"How is you will trouble yourself to visit me? You, whose moments are so precious?"

"No ceremony, I entreat you. Your address."

Charlet opened his memorandum, and cast upon his interlocutor a penetrating glance.—Nothing more was required. Whilst his future friend was indicting his residence, the artist, instead of writing his address, sketched his figure. It was only the dash with the creyon, but the resemblance was striking. Then returning home, Charlet cut the leaf from the memorandum, handed it to his porter, and said,

"You see this image; keep it carefully, and whenever the original presents himself, answer him that I am not at home."

The porter religiously observed his directions, and the future friend in vain returned to the charge, he was always repulsed. The idea was a good one, and Charlet turned it largely to profit. As soon as he saw himself menaced with a disagreeable visitor, he hastily sketched his figure, which the intelligent porter placed in the album expressly arranged for that purpose. The collection was shortly quite numerous.

"When a stranger presented himself and asked—

"Is Monsieur Charlet in?" the porter regarded him attentively, then turned to the book of the proscribed figures.

"Well," replied the visitor, "did you hear me?"

"Perfectly, Monsieur."

"Why, then, do you not answer?"

"A moment, I entreat you. You wish to see Monsieur Charlet?" said the imperturbable porter, increasing his researches.

"Certainly, of course."

"Ah! here it is!"

"Will you tell me if Monsieur Charlet is in?"

"He is not in, Monsieur."

"Are you sure?"

"How! am I sure! the resemblance is striking enough!"

And the disappointed visitor retired, exclaming—

"What in the duce does he employ such a fool as that for a porter!"—Boston Bee.

THE ELOQUENCE OF MOTION—ANECDOTE OF WILLIAM C. PRESTON.—Every one has read of action, action, action, by Demosthenes, and of what a variety of emotions and passions Roscius could express by mere gestures; let it not be supposed, however, that such perfections of art belonged to the ancients only. The following anecdote of Wm. C. Preston, is illustrative of our remarks:

Some years ago, among a thousand of others, we were listening to one of his splendid harangues from the stump. Beside us was one, as deaf as a post, in breathless attention, catching, apparently, every word that fell from the orator's lips. Now the tears of delight would roll down his cheeks, and now in an ungovernable ecstacy, he would shout out applause, which might have been taken for the noise of a small thunder storm.

At length Preston launched out one of those passages of massive declamation, which those who have heard him know him to be so capable of uttering. In magnificent splendor it was what Byron has described the mountain storms of Jura. Its effects upon the multitude was like a whirlwind. Our deaf friend could contain himself no longer—but bawling into our ear, as if he would blow it open with a tempest, he cried—

"Who's that a speaking?"

"William C. Preston!" replied we, as loud as our lungs would let us.

"Who?" enquired he, still louder than before.

"William C. Preston, of South Carolina!" replied we, almost splitting our throat in the effort.

"Well! well!" returned he, "I can't hear a darn word he or you are saying, *but great Jericho, don't he do the motions splendid!*"

Short, fat men are not calculated to proceed well in the world. As soon as Bonaparte grew corpulent his reverses followed. Ambition is a steep hill, and he who ascends it, if he be lean, may pick himself up after a fall, but your short fat man must inevitably roll to the bottom.

A most touching incident, says the Keystone, occured a few days since, on board the steamer Powhattan which runs on the Potomac river. It is the custom of the Captain to ring the bell as the boat passed Mount Vernon—'in honor of the illustrious dead whose mortal remains are entombed there.' On the occasion referred to, the *Harmonean Singers* were on board, and as the boat slowly passed the great man's tomb, they sang in a most pathetic style, the melody of 'Washington's Grave.' Tears, it is said, glistened in the eyes of most of the passengers, and they remained standing uncovered until the, sacred spot" receded from their vission.

Think of that. A speculator who buys largely of the producers, remarked to us, that the first thing he looked for when he went into a man's house to purchase was a newspaper. If he saw none, he was sure of a good bargain! Think of that! No man can cheat a person who reads a newspaper. [Cincinnati Com.

A hint to read fast. An exchange paper says, that in a certain bar-room the following hint was stuck up by a wag: 'Gentlemen learning to spell are requested to use yesterday's papers.'

The Secret Service Fund.

Statement of Hon. C. J. Ingersoll against Hon. Daniel Webster, made in the House of Representatives on Monday, April 25th, as reported by the Washington Union.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker: When Mr. Webster, in virulent terms, in Senate, assailed my truth, concerning transactions of which proofs ought to be in the Department of State, I went there in search of them for my vindication. As member of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, for some years, I have some freedom of access there, though probably none which any other member of Congress is not entitled to.

Searching for proof, not to expose him, but vindicate myself, I fell most unexpectedly on others which led me, next day, to denounce him as a delinquent.

When the President's answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives refused certain documents, I repeated, in general assertion, the fact of his delinquency, and added that it is easily susceptible of proof. My friends advised me to go no further, supposing that Mr. Webster would challenge investigation.

Not having done so, but having again, with opprobrious language, in Senate, charged me with slander and called on me to substantiate my accusation of him, I now submit a short statement, which may be tested as to truth.

There are three charges of delinquency:

First. Unlawful use of the fund appropriated for the contingent service of foreign intercourse, commonly called the secret service fund.

Secondly. Missapplying part of that fund to corrupt party presses.

Thirdly. Leaving the Department of State in default to that fund.

First. Congress appropriates annually a small sum, commonly $20,000, for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourses; the disbursement of part of which is sometimes usefully clandestine, but never, as has been erroneously supposed, corrupt. Whenever, in the opinion, of the President it would bewrong to make public how any part of it is dis posed of, he so certifies, and, by act ofCongress,his mere certificate is sufficient voucer at thetreasury for the required settlement.

These funds have, for the last sixteen years, if not always, been in the hands of a clerk, called by acts of Congress, the disbursing agent of the Department of State, who kept them in banks, as agent. The official routine is for the President, on the requisition of the Secretary of State, to authorize payment of money from the treasury to the disbursing agent of the State Department.—The disbursing agent is debited at the treasury with the sum drawn into the Department of State keeps it to his credit as agent, in bank, and gives bhecks as required by the secretary, for payment to any person he may designate.

In this way the first check I saw, when I went to the department, was drawn by the agent for the service at N. York in McLeod's case, $1,000.

But, shortly after President Harrison's death and before Vice President Tyler was at home in chief magistracy—in April, 1841—Mr Secretary Webster began an entirely novel method of dealing with the secret service fund. Instead of directing the disbursing agent to pay any third person, Mr Webster required the money to be paid *to himself.*

In this way he drew to himself from the disbursing agent twelve thousand dollars during the first nine months of Mr Webster's incumbency as Secretary, about $1,300 a month, in 1841, and three thousand dollars more early in 1842.

Thus he took into his own hands fifteen thousand dollars in his first twelve months. The President, there is written evidence in the department to show, never authorized this, knew nothing of it, and when first apprised of it more than fourteen months after it had been going on, to the large amount of fifteen thousand dollars, refused it his sanction.

It was not till July, 1842, as the evidene in the department shows, in Mr Webster's handwriting that he got a President's certificate for four thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, ($4,460.)

That President's certificate, of which I took a minute, dated 19th July, 1842, is—

To J. J. Crittenden, for expenses of journey to New York $100

To F. O. J. Smith, for services connected with the northeastern boundary 2,000

To Alexander Powell, for journey to, and stay on the frontier in 1841, on the subject of the disturbances 1,000

With several other items.

The first item in this short account concerning McLeod, will show how I was led from that to other objects; and some of the other items will show the agents whom, as Secretary of State, Mr Webster employed. Both houses of Congress, if not the public at large, have not been left in ignorance of the character of some of those on whom the Secretary of State bestowed large sums of public money, if their receipts correctly vouch what they got.

In a memorandum of payments to Mr Webster by authority of the President, there is a minute, dated June 23, 1842, 'by cash returned, $5,000.'

After drawing $15,000 to himself during fifteen months, during which period there is no trace of what he did with those large sums, he appears to have *returned* one-third of the amount withdrawn. Why return it, if taken for any *public* purpose? Where had it been kept? If in any place of deposite, was it separate from Mr. Webster's private funds? Did he *use* it?

These $5,000 were returned ten days after, according to the published correspondence o his negotiation with the British envoy extraordinary, began by conversational and confidential intercourse, without protocols or other usual records of such transactions.

In 1843 Mr. Webster took to himself $2,000 more, making altogether $17,000.

On closing his account, crediting the $5,000 *returned,* and various other sums, there remained a balance against him of $2,290 of the secret service fund. One of his credits against it was for $1,400, published in House document, report No. 29, first session, 28th Congress—report of Mr. Rogers for maps, charts, surveys, and expenses of bringing them to the seat of government, and for copies of transcripts, and for various agencies to procure information connected with the boundary treaty.

This inarticulate and incomprehensive mixture of many incongruous items, without specification of prices, dates or any apparent tests of rectitude, Mr Secretary Webster certified himself as a proper credit for himself, and deducted from his debit to the secret service fund. Without that credit his default to that fund would have been $3,690, instead of $2,290, which it was when he was removed.

The $17,000 were in this ha nds, contrary to uniform usage; if used by him, contrary to the subtreasury act. Whether so, is for him to make appear. The burden of proof is on him. Secondly: Application of the secret service fund to corrupt party presses. The Ashburton treaty bears date the 9th August, 1842. Congress were then in session; and, as Mr Adams has charged me lately, and I confess I did what little I could as one of a small minority in the House of Representatives (we had forty votes, I think, under the previous question) to resist a treaty which Mr Webster has lately stated in the Senate granted near half a million of dollars from the treasury of the United States to the people of Maine and Massachusetts. I then desired to contend, when put down by the previous question, that the House of Representative had a constitutional right to pass on such a treaty.

What I am now enabled to add, of revelation from the Department of State, will prove that my instincts of aversion to the treaty were even truer than reason.

In the Department of State there is now a letter signed F. O. J. Smith, masked *private*, dated Portland, the 12th of August, 1842, addressed to Mr Webster, Secretary of State, substantially as follows:

It begins by congratulating Mr Webster on his settlement of the Maine boundary question by a *new mode of approaching the subject*, after forty years of diplomacy, without which *new mode* another forty years of diplomacy would have come to nothing.

[Mr. F O J. Smith seems to have suggested the boast with which his correspondent Mr. Webster lugged himself in his elaborate vindication in Senate.]

Mr Smith informs Mr Webster by this letter that he had occasion to resort to services and *influences, in order to adjust the tone and direction of the party presses*, and through them of public sentiment, to a purpose so desirable of accomplishment under Mr Webster's administration.

Mr Smith, therefore, submits a claim or account, if I recollect right, in blank for Mr Webster to fill up, of which he calls for payment out of the contingent fund. Mr. Smith presumes that the contingent fund will be ample, to do whatever he may think just.

The sums Mr Smith vouches as got by him from Mr Webster are $2,000 for services connected with the northeastern boundary and two years after he vouches $500 more as will be shown.

Thirdly: Leaving the Department of State in debt to the secret service fund, $2,290.

The records of the department show this default beyond all denial or question.

They show, furthermore, that it was neither paid or accounted for during nearly two years after Mr Webster's removal from office.

They show several letters sent to him by President Tyler's direction, urging payment, and evasive letters of excuse from Mr. Webster for nonpayment.

At length, a peremptory letters that exposure would or might be the consequence of more delay, produced reimbursement. But settlement did not take place till the 1st February, 1845, ten days before President Polk arrived in Washington to be inaugurated, when Mr. Webster produced another voucher from Mr F. O. J. Smith, for an additional $500, and other vouchers, one George Smith for $500.

George Smith, since dead, denied that he had ever been paid or vouched more then $150, to which sum Mr Webster reduced the $500 at first demanded, as his agent, now in Washington will prove.

Granting all the vouchers Mr Webster produced, there was nevertheless a balance of about $1,200 due from him, at all events, when he left the department. That sum he was in default to the secret service fund, after crediting every thing in the way of repayment, offset, or voucher, that he claimed.

In all I have said in this affair, no allusion has been made to any private aggravation. Regretting the exposure forced from me, having afforded Mr Webster several opportunities to meet the charges in his own way, that which he chose, left me no alternative but this forbearing justification of myself.

A resolution, or committee, which I cannot institute, will soon test the truth of my statement.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Mexican schooner "Ventura" arrived at New Orleans on the 22th ult. She is said to have a bearer of important despatches on board

The announcement that Santa Anna intended to return to Mexico, had created a great sensation, and Parades was pulling every string to frighten him off. The government had avowed its determination to repel him, should he return.

The criminal proceedings before his exile have been published by order of the Supreme Court, to prepare the minds of the people for any future act of severity.

Santa Anna has written to a paper praising the liberality of Paredes, in giving office to his friends.

But Paredes did not reciprocate this mutual kindness, for he had ordered all the presses in favor of Santa Anna to be seized, and the directors imprisoned.

Paredes has also issued a manifesto admitting his want of power to declare war against the United States, and he leaves it to Congress to declare what shall be done, but he asserts that he will repel any attack of General Taylor with all the means in his power.

Parades assigns as a reason for not receiving Mr. Slidell that it would appear to to be a sign of weakness to retract the determination when the American army was on the Mexican border, and our ships of war were on her coast.

The Indians made an incursion into Durango, in March, and were repulsed by a body of Mexican troops.

A PARTIAL SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.

The Jerusalem Artichoke is a plant of the same genus as the sunflower. It produces bulbs at its roots, has long been cultivated in gardens, as an esculent vegetable, and, except that it is watery and of a softer consistence, in many respects resembles the potato, but though well deserving, is not in such general esteem.

This root however, is much valued for feeding horses, hogs and store pigs.

When these roots are given to horses, they should be washed, cut, and ground in an apple mill; the proportion given at each time is eight pounds, with two ounces of salt, and a bite of hay, thrice daily.

A celebrated cultivator found the produce of this root to be about 480 bushels, Winchester measure, per acre, without any manure. Its chief recommendations are, the certainty of a crop; its flourishing upon almost any soil; not requiring manure, and being proof against the severest frosts. The culture is the same as that of potatoes. It is very hardy, and stands frost better than the potato. It is difficult to extirpate it.

Mr. Peters, the author of "Winter Riches," published in the year 1772, asserts that from one acre of ground, he obtained between 70 and and 80 tons of this root. He thinks that 7 acres will yield 396 tons, which will keep 100 swine for 6 months, allowing each head 56 pounds per day. [Cooper's Dic. Ency.

A Scene in Broadway.—Passing down to our office yesterday morning, nearly opposite Niblo's, our attention was attracted by the egress from the front door of a neat but plain two story house of an old gentleman, bent and decrepid, borne up on either side by a man, whose vocation it probably was to perform this service. Age, decrepitude and care were strongly depicted in every lineament of his face. His assistants seemed charged with the care of keeping alive the flame which appeared flickering for the last time: and we thought, as we looked at them, that each was fearful lest a breath of air might, as they journeyed their venerable charge slowly along, extinguish the faint light which so delicately lingered in the socket. The old man thus supported, was John Jacob Astor, whose whole life, eventful and enterprising, has been devoted to the accumulation of wealth. We moralized as we left the group, that it was a shame to place the happiness of life in gold and silver, for which bread and water is sufficient, and that no man would ever yet be so poor, but he could procure enough to carry him to his journey's end. The best condition of fortune is that which is neither necessitous, nor far from it—with good health and evenness of mind.

[N. Y. Globe.

Recitations in Geography.—"How is the United States bounded?"

"By America, principally, the rest by Texas.'

"In what does it abound?"

"States, counties, towns, justices of the peace, big bustles and postmasters."

"What are the products?"

"Warming-pans, fossil remains, religious revivals and schoolmasters.'

"What is it governed by?"

"Jimmy Polk and the school committee."

"That will do; you all deserve rewards of merit; you merit something of a whipping for snow-balling the committee this afternoon, when they were coming to school. They say you merit something, for not forgetting your lessons; and so they offset one against the other. They say if you improve as you have done for a few years past, that you will all get to be committee men yourselves, girls and all. Take your seats."

Pickpockets in Boston.—At the Tremont Temple, on Sunday evening, Mr. Nahum Poland was eased of his pocket-book, containing $20 in bills of the Hallowell Bank, and notes to the amount of $600, and other papers of value.

John A. Alexander, Esq., of this city, while on board the steamer Gen. Warren, Monday night, had his pocket picked. His pocket-book contained about $500 in money and notes.

On board the steamer Charter Oak, on Tuesday, a froak coat and other articles were stolen, the property of Samuel Sennets, of Greene, Me.

John M. Prince, Esq., of Bangor, was robbed of his pocket-book on Friday last, in Boston just as the Steamboat Governor was pushing off. He had his cloak on and his hand was on his pocket book, but the pick-pocket contrived by seizing a bundle of shovels and apparently in a careless manner crowding against Mr. Prince to throw him off his guard; when he recovered the pocket book had disappeared. [Argus.

Unprofessional Benevolence.—A remarkable anecdote is related in Hood's Magazine of a well known barrister who had received a brief at one of the metropolitan courts to defend a prisoner. In examining into the case, the lawyer accidentally heard that the mother of the prisoner, in order to defray the expenses of the trial, had pledged her only bed and wedding ring, and made other sacrifices which left her destitute of the means of returning home at a distance in the country. He sent for her privately, and finding that such was the fact, he immediately handed back the guinea received from her agent, and thus enabled an aged woman to ride when she must otherwise have walked. This act of generosity coming to the ears of one of the leaders, he spoke to the barrister on the subject, assuring him that he had done wrong, inasmuch as such conduct was *unprofessional!*

Editorial Courtesy.—The editor of a certain paper published in Alabama, thus speaks of a rival contemporary:—

"There is a certain Gallaway, thing of the Florence Gazette, and Jackass of Florence; sore eye to the present generation and chokedamp to nature—in brief, a long-legged, lank-sided, sore-shinned, big-footed, goggle-eyed, maggot-eaten, hip shotten, knock kneed, bandy-shanked, ill natured emetic for the whole of creation, that we will be compelled to notice in our next number."

Another Living Skeleton.—Dr. Alexander Edson, brother of the late celebrated Calvin Edson, has been spending a few days in this village, exhibiting his shrunken proportions to the public. The doctor at the age of 18, weighed 125 pounds, and was strong and healthy; since which time he has gradually decreased in size till now, at the age of 42, he is a mere skeleton, weighing only 50 pounds. He is in good health, eats and sleeps well. His mind is active, and his intellect as vigorous as ever.—This Edson family is a singular one. The parents were rather above the ordinary size, as also were others of the family, which consisted of nine sons and two daughters. The oldest daughter weighs upwards of 200 pounds, and the oldest son (the celebrated Calvin or "Bony Edson") weighed before his death less than 45 lbs.

[Vt. Patriot.

O. A. Brownson, in a recent work, makes the assertion that if every man would take with him, on commencing the pursuit of wealth, not conventional, but true Christian morality, there would never be any inequality in wealth to be complained of; and consequently no poor to be commiserated, and no occasion for the display of generosity on the part of the rich. The rich need not give to the poor, but would *respect* the rights of the poor.

Well timed.—Mrs. Lillie, the Royal nurse of Great Britain, who gets for her services £250 per month, always manages to require similar assistance to that bestowed on her Royal Mistress, about six weeks before her Majesty desires aid. This of course is very *appropos.*

Upon an intimate consultation with Prince Albert, such a thing might be.

The Atlantic and St. Lawrence, and St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroads have formed articles of agreement, by which the road is to be of uniform construction, and a uniform system of management provided for. The Argus says:—"We sincerely congratulate our readers upon the present very favorable prospects of the undertaking. The work, we understand, will now progress with vigor. There will no longer be any occasion for waiting on the part of one company for a movement on the part of the other."

Hon. John Pickering died in Boston on Tuesday evening last, after a lingering illness, aged 60. He was a son of Hon. Timothy Pickering—and, says the Traveller, was one of the most learned men of this country and of the age. He has for several years been the President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was once elected President of Pennsylvania University. He resided until the last fifteen years in Salem.

The Cambria.—As has been stated, the Cambria got on a little before twelve o'clock on Saturday night. About half past eleven, Captain Judkins sounded and ran over fifteen fathoms of water, and at twenty minutes of twelve, the captain thinking that he *smelt* land, stopped the engines for the purpose of again sounding, when the Cambria ran slowly on the beach, and stuck fast, in the midst of one of the densest fogs ever experienced in that meridian.

The Captain's *smellers* seem to have been correct, if the pilot's was out of the way in this case.

A Diamond.—The Dahlonega (Ga) Times of the 13th ult. says:—We were shown on Tuesday last, a diamond of the first water, about the size of a large pea, belonging to the Reverend Pendleton Creek, of Henry County It was found at the Union Gold mines not long since. Mr. Creek informed us that several others had been found at the same place, but not so large as the one shown us. This is a new discovery, and one that promises to open up to our State vast resources of wealth.

A Courageous Woman. We have always understood that the tongue and the poker were woman's legitimate weapons, and the following fact shows that she knows how to use the latter to some purpose. The Belmont Chronicle states that a short time since, a man painted black, and otherwise disguised, attempted to rob a woman residing near Bealsville, Monroe country, Ohio.—She had sold a horse for $75, which fact the villain knew. He demanded the whole amount.—She gave him some bank notes, and desired that he would count them. As he stooped to do so, she struck over the head with a heavy poker, and then alarmed the neighborhood. In a few minutes the man was found dead.

Mr. Clay still a Candidate for the Presidency. The whigs of New York had a grand frolic at Niblo's on the 14th of April in honor of Mr Clay's birth day—that gentleman having attained the venerable age of 70. Mr. J. L. White, formerly a senator from Indiana presided, and was orator of the evening. During his laudatory address he seized the occasion to nominated Mr. Clay for the Presidential canvass of 1848. He said he 'should go for Henry Clay and for no other." This was received with nine cheers and long continued applause.

Increase of Postage. It is said that the chairman the committee on Posts Roads, &c., will soon reporte bill for an increase of the present rates of postage, though the proposed increase would be small. We do not think this proposition will meet with favor among the people. We have not yet given the new law a fair trial.

Original Anecdote.—A French teacher at one of the schools in this city, inquiring of a pupil in regard to her health—she replied, that she had so severe a cough, she was afraid she should die. Oh dear, (he exclaimed,) "I do hope you are not in the last coaches of consumption!"

The Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, is a large and very strongly built man. He stands six feet three in his stockings, and weighs two hundred and forty pounds.

Coercion Bill. The following article will give the reader some idea of the Coercion Bill now before Parliament:

This bill, which has giving rise to so much angry debate already in the House of Lords, and probably be opposed step by step, is in fact a revival, as far as Ireland is concerned, of the Norman curfew. Mr Walch, in one of his able letters to the National Intelligencer, gives the following as its most prominent features: "When a murder or other high crime has been committed, the Lord Lieutenant is to be empowered to proclaim the district disturbed; and the inhabitants of that district will be bound, after such proclamation, to remain within their own houses from sunset to sunrise; that is to say, during a certain season of the year, for sixteen out of the twenty-four hours. All persons found transgressing the regulation, will be apprehended; but those who can prove a "lawful occasion" for being out will escape punishment. Failing such proof, the transgression is a misdemeanor, punishable by transportation from seven to fifteen years, or by three years imprisonment.'

Fishing Bounties. The Boston Courier correspondent at Washington says:—

An erroneous impression, I find, has gone abroad in regard to the designed operation of the new bill in reference to fishing bounties. The modifications proposed do not reach those engaged in the bank and cod fisheries, and the law is left as it was and as it has been since 1814. Vessels of between twenty and thirty tons receive two dollars and forty cents a ton, and those more than thirty tons, four dollars. Three eights of the money is for the benefit of the agents or owners of the vessels, and the balance for the sailors. The provisions are, a four month's service, between February and November, which is usually regarded as the fishing season, and a limitation of the amount paid to any one vessel to $272. The New England members remonstrated so strongly with the Committee of Ways and Means, that they were compelled to change the bill of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Salt. "Salt has been distributed over the earth with a capricious hand. In Cataloma, Spain, there is a mountain of Rock Salt, rising to an elevation of six hundred and sixty-three feet above the level of the surrounding soil, with a circumference of about sixteen thousand feet! In Astracan, there are said to be whole mountains composed entirely of Salt. There is a Salt track in Missouri river, eighty miles long and forty-five wide! In Virginia, immense under-ground masses lie deposited, which, with that out-cropping in hills, would supply the world for many ages. In New York State the innumerable Salt-beds, from which are annually manufactured millions of bushels of Salt, show that sufficient Salt exist in this States also to furnish the world. But on the other hand, it is so scarce in the interior of Hindostan, as to fetch sixty-two cents per pound; and in the West of Thibet, and in Abyssinia, it is so valuable to pass as money.

The above is from the New York Gazette, and we find it in the Pittsburgh Gazette, with the following remarks by "An Old Merchant.' of that city.

"Salt was sold in Pittsburgh, since the writer was a merchant, at fifteen to twenty dollars a barrel, and four to five dollars a bushel fifty six pounds. How thankful our farmers and citizens ought to be, that this very useful article is now plenty and so low as to sell for one dollar to one dollar twelve and a half cents a barrel of two hundred and eighty pounds, or less than twenty-five cents a bushel by the barrel."

Newspapers Subscription. A gentle man of York has this week paid the fifty second annual subscription to our paper—the paper having been regularly taken in his family for that number of years. We have other subscriptions of as long standing, which are paid as punctually. The fact is well established that no subscribers are so well satisfied, and so permanent, as those who pay their subscriptions annually; and none read a paper with more gratification than those who pay in advance.—[Portsmouth Journal.

A Singular Case. Mr. Chipman, member of Congress from Michigan was some months ago divorced from his wife, by the Court having power to grant divorces. In a short time afterward, he married a second wife. At a recent term of the same Court it was ordered that the decree of divorce be annulled and vacated. Who is his wife now?—This is said to be a singular case—but, in the matter of wives, it is rather a double one.

There is a story of a Portuguese shoemaker who used to give a flogging to his wife every month just before he went to confession. On being asked the reason of this proceeding, he repiled that having a bab memory he took that method of refreshing it, as his good wife, while under castigation, was always sure to remind him of all his sins.

An Avalanche of Eggs.—The Canal Boat Independence, says the Rochester Daily Advertiser, is on her way to Albany with 239 barrels of Eggs! Each barrel contains 90 dozen, so that the New Yorkers may look out for 248,120 Eggs!

Stick a Pin Here. The London Chronicle of the 7th ult, contains an article upon the conquests of England to India, in which occurs the following remarkable passage: "We can never govern India, so well as we ought until we possess the whole of it!"

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 12, 1846.

THE LEGISLATURE.

To-morrow is the day provided by the Constitution, as recently amended by the people, for the meeting of the Legislature of this State. It will be the first time since the separation of this State from Massachusetts that our Legislature has held its session in the summer, except for specific purposes. Our people have supposed that a change in the time for the meeting of the Legislature from the inclement season of winter to the more congenial months of summer, would enable our Representatives to despatch the public business with greater facility. They have also supposed that as those who occupy seats in the legislative body, would have more imperative demands upon their time for the transaction of private business in the summer than in the winter, there would be less reason to apprehend unnecessary delay in the performance of their public duties.

Whether the expectations of those who have decreed this change in the time for holding the session of the Legislature will be realized, remains to be seen. For ourselves, says the editor of the Augusta Age, we have never entertained the opinion that any essential benefit would be experienced from the change.—It is a fact well known, that warm weather does not conduce to increased mental efforts, but rather has the opposite tendency. And as to diligence we can say with truth, and after much observation, that we have never witnessed a disposition on the part of our public servants, in Maine, to consume more time than was absolutely necessary for the transaction of the large amount of public business which has always been pressed upon them by their constituents. The change, however, having been made, it will now become the duty of the present Legislature to avail themselves of every facility which is now afforded them for the speedy and faithful discharge of their duties to the people. Such, we doubt not, will be their determination also.

On this Legislature will devolve the performance of many important public trusts. The time which has intervened since the close of the last session has been much longer than usually intervenes between the ordinary annual sessions of the Legislature. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that the amount of public and private business which will demand attention will be much larger than usual, and consequently require a larger amount of labor. One important subject for their consideration, though perhaps not for the final action of this Legislature, will be the re-charter of the banks of this State. The present charters of our banks will not, it is true, expire until after another session of the Legislature, and may not therefore require to be renewed at the present session, unless it shall be deemed expedient to make such modifications in their charters as will require all the time intervening between this and their expiration to prepare them for the state of things that will then exist.

The present is a highly favorable moment to subject the laws, that give life to these institutions which furnish the principal currency of our people, to a rigid scrutiny, and place them on such a basis as will render the paper they issue, *perfectly safe*. The tendency of the banking system always has been, and probably always will be, to exceed the bounds of prudence. The history of the system, the world over, has been one of small beginnings, rapid increase, dangerous excesses, and terrific explosions, producing wide spread commercial disaster and intense private suffering.—To deny, however, that the system has, when properly regulated, many advantages, would be to call in question the common sense of the civilized world. But, on the other hand, to deny that such an inflammable gaseous system, founded as it always is, to a very great extent, upon *confidence*, requires strong checks to prevent its inflation and self-destruction, would be to become blind to the experience of mankind, and deaf to the lamentations of thousands on thousands of widows and orphans who now lament losses sustained, and propects blasted by the unexpected explosions of banking institutions, whose stock of *public confidence*—their only capital—was insufficient to support the superincumbent weight of their enormous issues of promises.

To check this constant and natural tendency to over action in all banking institutions, is the work of wise legislation. That some check, of a very decided character, is now required to restrain the upward tendency of our bank circulation is most manifest. Never has there been a time when the tendency to a crisis in banking was more rapid than at the present moment, and unless some restraining influence is exerted very soon to counteract this tendency to explosion, all the evils attendant upon suspensions of specie payments and bank failures must be the inevitable result. Such being the present aspect of our banking system, it becomes the duty of legislators, and the *interest of all prudent men engaged in banking*, to adopt such rules and regulations as shall effectually check, and if possible, hereafter prevent the banks from extending their circulation so far as to endanger their own existence, and the interests of the community. This object can only be effected by requiring those institutions to *enlarge their stock of specie*, and make *their circulation depend upon the actual amount of specie in their vaults*; and by placing such other restrictions upon them and imposing such liabilities upon stockholders as shall insure the public against the possibility of loss.

As we have already remarked, we do not know that the present Legislature will deem it expedient to take any definite action upon this subject, at the coming session. One thing, however, should be done, which is to bring the matter fully and distinctly before the people in order that all parties may be prepared to act in the premises, at a day so early as that none shall complain that they have been taken by surprise. The policy of the State in relation to these corporations should be clearly indicated, at an early day, and then steadily, pursued ever afterwards.

A large amount of the time of our legislature is always consumed upon application for an almost infinite number of private acts of incorporation. It is worthy the consideration of the Legislature to ascertain whether some *general* laws may not be devised under which all or nearly all those who may desire the benefit of acts of incorporation may be enabled to organize without the special interference of the legislature. Such general laws would not only save a vast amount of special, and too often corrupt legislation, but would effectually destroy those features of monopoly which attach to all special laws.

The subject of our Militia system will also require the serious attention of the Legislature. The time has come when we must determine whether we will sustain a military organization in the State or not.—At present we have no organization whatever. Our old military system is absolutely defunct—dead.—Shall we adopt a new system and cherish and support this right arm of the government, or shall we literally "beat our swords into plowshares, and our spears into pruning-hooks," and learn the art of war no more? The maxim, "in peace prepare for war," has been received as the true policy of nations. If there was ever a time in which the maxim had any force in it as applicable to this country, it would seem to be the present. We are now, it is true, at peace with all the world, but at the same time constantly threatened with war, and that too, from quarters which should induce our people to be in a state of preparation to meet it at a moment's notice. To remain in our present state of impotency to resist foreign aggression, seems absolute madness. A proper regard for the safety of our own homes, should induce us to keep up an efficient military organization, and it is to be hoped that suitable laws to effect such an organization will be enacted at the coming session. The people expect it, public safety demands it.

Another important duty devolving upon this Legislature will be to make choice of some person to fill the seat in the Senate of the United States, now occupied by Mr. Evans, whose term of office expires with the present Congress. This selection should be made with great care and at the same time with promptitude. The interests and honor of Maine have long suffered from having been represented in the highest branch of the national legislature by a most bitter and unrelenting federalist, whose whole sympathies and acts are hostile to the true policy of our State. We now fortunately have an opportunity to supply his place by a man who will truly represent our interests and fearlessly maintain our rights. Among the many able democrats whose names have been mentioned by their friends for that important office, it may be difficult to select. Among many friends, who all stand well, it sometimes seems almost invidious to prefer one over all others. Yet such of necessity, must be the course adopted, and those who fail, should not therefore consider themselves either slighted, or their merits overlooked. There seems to be a disposition on the part of our friends to approach this subject in a spirit of concession and harmony, and a general and strong desire on the part of the people that it shall be disposed of *at the earliest practicable period in the session.*

The federalists boast that they shall have an unusually large number of talented men in the House, and undoubtedly flatter themselves that they will be able to produce discord and disorder in the ranks of the democratic party, and thereby destroy or neutralize the effect of our majority. Opposition, and hostility, both open and secret, to the principles and policy of the democratic party, is always to be expected from federalism—it is the vocation of the leaders of that party. To embarrass the action of the democracy, seems now the only principle of action left to the opposition. To meet and put down this unreasonable, unpatriotic, and captious policy of federalism, the democracy should come together with the firm, unalterable determination, to lay aside all unfriendly feelings, and in a spirit of harmony, to *stand together on all occasions*, and resist the approaches of the common enemy, at all times and under whatever plausible pretext they may come. To sow the seeds of dissention and discord—to cause one portion of the democracy to look with distrust upon another—to excite feelings of rivalry between political friends, and to induce all to modify the stern principles of the democratic creed, will be the work of the distinguished men of the federal party during the approaching session. But thanks to the intelligence of the people, we have men good and true, patriotic and strong, who will be quick to detect, and ready to expose the arts and secret practices of the opposition—men who will be ready at all times to defend with promptitude and energy the rights and interests of the people of Maine.

INGERSOLL vs. WEBSTER.

We copy the following remarks upon the charges preferred by Mr. Ingersoll against Mr. Webster from the Augusta Age,—the charges will be found in another column:—

A very novel case is now pending before the high court of the people between these two gentlemen. A committee of the House of Representatives are now "getting out the testimony in the case," and all the facts will soon be presented to "a jury of the country," for decision. The charges are of a very grave and serious character, involving not only defalcation, but bribery and corruption also. In this trial we feel in duty bound to bespeak a candid hearing for Mr. Webster, of all the extenuating circumstances in the case, in consequence of the peculiar position which he occupies in public estimation.

In ordinary cases the accused is *presumed* to be innocent until he is proved guilty. Not so, however, in this case, so far as his own use of the public funds is concerned. Such is the reputation of Mr. Webster, for carelessness in money matters, that were he charged in any case with having used the funds of other people which happened to be in his hands, the presumption would be that he had so done, and the public would think it incumbent on him or his friends to prove that he had not, rather than for his accuser to substantiate his charge. In relation to the charge of his having used the money for the purposes of bribery and corruption, that is another matter, and the public will hold Mr. Ingersoll bound to make out his charges under that head.

It will be seen that one charge is, that a portion of this corruption fund, $2500, was put into the hands of that political chameleon, F. O. J. Smith, who it is said found it necessary "to resort to services and influences to correct the tone of the party presses and thro' them of public sentiment" on the subject of the Webster treaty. We hope that this charge will not be found true. It would be bad enough for Mr. Webster to apply the public funds to his own use to defray his *ordinary* personal expenses, but the employment of them by such an agent, for such purposes, would show a destitution of principle which we would not willingly charge upon our most bitter political enemy.

One thing however we think all will admit, and that is, that both Mr. Webster and his friends have acted unwisely in this matter. Had they contented themselves with a simple denial of the charge originally made by Mr. Ingersoll, this expose would never have been made; nor would he or his friends have been compelled to acknowledge before the world the humiliating fact that he now sits in the halls of Congress the *pensioned agent of the federalists of Massachusetts*. But they have chosen not only to pronounce him innocent of the charges against him, but to abuse and villify in unmeasured terms the man who preferred them. Whatever therefore may be the result of the investigation now going on in Congress, there will be little call for our sympathy for the vanquished.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The Steamship Cambria, Capt. Judkins, left Liverpool on the 19th ult., arriving at Hallifax, 1st inst., at noon, and left at 4 o'clock for Boston. On Saturday night about twelve o'clock, the weather being foggy, the boat running about half speed, and just in the act of stopping for the purpose of sounding, she touched lightly on the bottom. The engines were immediately reversed, but she remained hard and fast. It was soon discovered that she was aground on the beach off Truro, Cape Cod, and about five miles South of Highland Light. There was considerable swell on, though fortunately it was entirely calm. Early Sunday morning some of the passengers took horses at Plymouth and reached Boston at four o'clock in the afternoon. Boats were immediately despatched to take off her mails and passengers. She was got off uninjured.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times says, the accounts from the United States by the Hibernia, to the beginning of April, have excited a good deal of attention—The message of Mr. Polk to Congress is not considered warlike; and indeed some of the public writers profess to see the best guarantee for the continuance of peace, in the expense to which the country will be put by arming for a conflict.

Cotton has risen one eighth on the receipt of the news of short crops here by the Hibernia.

The London Examiner says, England loves peace but is ready for War.

The arrivals of produce have been large.

Since the Great Western sailed, there has been an improved demand for wheat, and the prices have risen somewhat. In Liverpool the corn trade is better. Several cargoes have arrived in Dublin.

Parliament reassembled on the 17th, and the Irish coercion or "assassination bill" was under discussion. Much complaint was made against ministers for pressing this unpopular measure. The Irish members, it is said, talk against time, for the purpose of staving off the bill. Sir Robert Peel alluded to the purchase of Indian meal for the use of the suffering inhabitants of Ireland, and stated that further purchases might be necessary, though the government did not wish to interfere with the business community. The government had contributed all the relief—the landlords had done nothing—It was impossible to tell when the tariff bill would again before the Commons. A bill was to be brought into the House of Commons to enable railroad companies which had not charters, to disband and divide their money.

The London Times is of opinion that a majority of our Senate is in favor of peace, but inclines to the belief that the Executive is rather pugnaciously disposed—The Times thinks, however, that a satisfactory settlement upon the 49th degree can be arranged, by our allowing England Vancouver's Island, navigation and Harbor of straits of Fuca, free use of the Columbia and its northern branches down to the sea, and indemnity or compensation to the Hudson Bay Company for posts they would be called upon to surrender.

Lord Aberdeen has expressed himself highly satisfied with Mr. Pakenham's management of the question.

The peace societies throughout the country were making great movements in favor of maintaining friendly relations with the United States.

Ireland.—The news is distressing—in some parts of Tipperary the peasantry have plundered the provision stores, and broken into the flour mills to save themselves from death and starvation. The town of Clonmell was in a state of seige. Troops are obliged to escort provisions as they pass through the streets, and the unfortunate population, whose bones are described as protruding through their flesh, can only be kept down by means of the bayonet. Many inhabitants are without food, and the wretched sufferers are in vain endeavoring to get provisions that their children may not die.

France.—An attempt has been made to shoot Louis Philippe. He was on his return from Fontainbleau, in company with the Queen and several members of his family. Several balls struck the carriage, but no one was injured. The wadding was picked up by the Queen in the carriage. The assassin was arrested. His name was Leconate, an old guardian of the forest of Fontainbleau.

Spain.—The latest news from Spain announce that Naverez, the late Minister, has been driven out of the country in consequence of his quarrel with Queen Christiana. He has fled to the South of France.

AN UNSEXED WOMAN.—A young woman was recently taken to the New York City Hospital from Anthony st, with a broken leg, who goes by the name of "Johnny." It is said she has acted in the capacity of stage driver nearly three years on one of the omnibus routes in the city. She dressed in male apparel, chewed tobacco, smoked cigars, drank brandy, and swore as valliantly as any of her confederates, and her sex was never discovered. It was during that she adopted this name, which is now the only one by which she is known.

OLD.—The Fayetteville Observer states that Mr Wm. Pridgen died lately in Bladen Co., North Carolina, aged *one hundred and twenty four years.* He served in the Revolution, though quite an old man; and has left great grand children over forty years of age.

At a Sunday school examination a few days ago, a little girl being asked by the catechiser, "What is the outward visible sign or form in baptism?" innocently replied, "*Please, sir, the baby!*"

☞ Every hour is worth at least a good thought, a good wish, a good endeavor.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH, the great temperance lecturer, has returned from the South, and is now lecturing in Boston.

RESPECTABILITY.—"Cato, does you know dem Johnsings, up dar in Congo Place, is got to be berry 'spectable folks?"

"Wal, Scipio, I tought dey was gettin' along berry well; but I doesn't know how 'spectable dey is."

"How 'spectable does you tink, Cato?"

"Wal, guess 'bout tree tousand dollars."

"More 'spectable dan dat."

"Wal, how 'spectable is dey?"

"Wy, five tousand dollars, and a house an' lot besides."

"Whew! good bye, Cato, I must give 'em a call."

FIFTY-FOUR FORTY.—The real 54 40 democracy of Philadelphia had a large gathering at the Chinese Museum on Friday evening, week, and were addressed by several members of Congress, among whom were Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, and Hon. O. B. Ficklin, from Illinois.

Capt. Freemont has been so fortunate as to discover a new route or pass, by which California can be reached by emigrants in 60 days less time than by the old route via Oregon. This new route is perfectly practicable for wheeled vehicles.

NORTHERN SCENE.—Nicholas Pinkham, of Auburn, a grey headed man of *sixty*, has been sentenced by our S J. Court, recently sitting in this city, to the State prison for life, for a rape on a girl *thirteen years* old! So says the Eastern (Portland) Argus

☞ The Committee of investigation on the charges of Ingersoll against Webster have sent to this State for witnesses.

Three hundred and five Universalist clergymen have signed and issued a protest against American slavery. Three hundred fifty-four clergymen of the same denomination have, for various reasons, refused to put their names to the protest.

A *te deum* was recently chanted in the Cathedral at Warsaw, by order of the Russian authorities of the city, "as a thanksgiving to God for *permitting* the Poles to retain the happiness of living under the Russian dominion."

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—The Bangor Whig states that a lad named Lufkin, aged 17 years, was struck on the head with an axe by another lad of 16, named Turner, at Levant, and his skull was so badly fractured that he was not expected to survive. They had been schoolboys together, and the attack was the result of a former quarrel.

The Governor has nominated Spencer A. Pratt, Esq. as Judge of the Police Court in Bangor, Judge Cushman's term having expired.

The Washington Union says that an intelligent gentleman, who has been engaged in the production of sugar in Cuba for the last 30 years after a careful examination, puts the value of American property on that Island at $35,000,000.

THE NOTICE.—The President sent a message to Congress on Tuesday, stating that he had signed and approved the Joint Resolutions on the Oregon Notice.

Edward Everett was inducted into the office of President of Harvard University on Wednesday, with appropriate ceremonies and great festivity. The toasts were drank in cold water.

A bill "for the suppression of horse racing," trotting and pacing, and the racing of "other animals" has been passed by the Massachusetts legislature. It provides for the punishment of all persons concerned in any race by a fine not exceeding $1000, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

"I know," says Mirabeau, "but three ways of living in this world; first, by wages for work; secondly, by begging; and thirdly, by stealing—so named, or not so named.'

☞ CONSUMPTION can be cured by the timely use of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. So perfect and infallible is this remedy, even in the most hopeless cases of Consumption, that it has been admitted into the Hospitals and other public institutions in Great Britain, and has become as much a standard medicine as the Fluid Magnesia of Sir James Murray. The immense amount of mortality which this Balsam has prevented since its introduction into the United States, is a matter of astonishment to the medical faculty. It is, indeed, a safe, speedy, and effectual cure for Consumption, in all its forms, and the only source of hope.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of MOSES HAMMOND, only agent in Paris.

MARRIED.

In Bangor, 6th inst., by Rev. Mr. Nye, Mr. Calvin S. Herring to Miss Almira Jackson, both of Bangor.

DIED.

In Sumner, April 13th, Mrs Fanny, wife of Mr James S. Barrett, aged 40 years.

FREEDOM.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by mutual agreement between me, Benjamin Hall, of Andover, County of Oxford, and Benjamin F. Hall, my son, minor, I do thereby give and relinquish him his time, and shall claim none of his property nor wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting from and after this date.

BENJAMIN HALL.

Andover, April 29th, 1846. 3w52

JOHN A. POOR,
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PORTLAND, MAINE.
He will attend the Courts in the Eastern Counties, in connection with the firm of J. A. & H. V. POOR, and in Oxford County.
Office No. 122, Middle Street.

HENRY V. POOR,
Counsellor & Attorney at Law,
BANGOR, MAINE,
Will continue business at the Office of
J. A. & H. V. POOR,
No 6, Strickland's new Block.
APRIL 18, 1846. 2m51

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—April 23d, 1846.

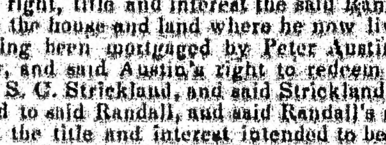
TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1846, at one o'clock P. M., at the house of Erak Randall in Dixfield, unless redeemed prior,—

All the right, title and interest the said Randall has in and to the house and land where he now lives, the same having been mortgaged by Peter Austin to Job Hathaway, and said Austin's right to redeem sold to Augustas S. C. Strickland, and said Strickland's right transferred to said Randall, and said Randall's right to redeem is the title and interest intended to be sold.—Reference to the Records of the County of Oxford for a further description.

51 JOHN M. EUSTIS, Deputy Sheriff.



Atlantic & St. Lawrence
DAILY LINE.

THE undersigned proposes to establish a DAILY LINE of Stages from PARIS to PORTLAND, to commence on the first Monday of May next.
His Stages leaving Paris daily at 6 o'clock A. M., will arrive at Portland in season to intersect with the Boats and Cars for Boston, and the Boats Eastward, the same day; and leaving Portland daily at 7 o'clock A. M., will arrive at Paris at 6 o'clock P. M.
By this arrangement the facilities for public travel will be greatly increased, as his line intersects with all the great thorough-fares in Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, and is on the direct Route of the
Atlantic & St. Lawrence Rail Road,
connecting the Metropolis of CANADA with LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
In return for the increased care and expense of the NEW ENTERPRISE, the proprietor only asks that patronage to which the magnitude of the undertaking and the responsibility incurred justly entitle him
G. G. WATERHOUSE.
Paris, April 14, 1846. 50

BOOK STORE.
——oooo——
THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale a large and general assortment of Books and Stationery, among which are all the SCHOOL BOOKS in common use for Schools and Academies, such as Grammars, Arithmetic, Algebra, History, Geography, Astronomy, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., &c.
ALSO—A prime assortment of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
from which Public, Social, Sunday School, and Private Libraries can be supplied on reasonable terms, and of a character to suit the various tastes and wishes of the reading community generally.
Large Quarto, Duodecimo, and Pocket Bibles; Testaments, Hymn-Books; paper, ink, quills, steel pens, wafers, paper-folders, sand-boxes, seals, &c.
A good variety of BLANKS,
such as Warrantee, Quitclaim, Mortgage, Administrator's, Collector's and Guardian's Deeds. Sheriff's Receipts, Sheriff's Returns, Executions, Writs, and many others that are in common use.
—ALSO—
PAPER HANGINGS,
of different figures, qualities and prices to suit customers.
Glass Ware, Maps of the State of Maine, and many other articles, too numerous to particularize in a short advertisement. For further particulars, Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves, or enquire of BENJ. WALTON.
Paris-Hill, May 5th, 1846. oy52
P. S. The subscriber hereby tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and customers and the public generally for a generous share of patronage, and humbly solicits a continuation of such favors, except a very few individuals, whose aim it is to run in debt and never pay—such cases are respectfully invited to call somewhere else.
B. W.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS ELISHA REYNOLDS, of Canton, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, by Deed of Mortgage dated the thirtieth day of October, A. D. 1840, recorded with Oxford Records, Book 71, page 401, conveyed to the undersigned a certain piece of land situated in Canton, aforesaid, on the Westerly side of Androscoggin River,—it being the North half of Breakage Lot numbered fourteen—referring to said Deed for a further description. And whereas, the conditions of said Deed of Mortgage have been broken the undersigned hereby gives public notice to foreclose the same, agreeably to the Statute in such cases made and provided.

NATHAN P. REYNOLDS.

Canton, April 20th, 1846. ar3w52

Treasurer's Notice,—Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Woodstock, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the non-resident land in said town for the year 1844, and delinquent highway taxes for 1843, all of which taxes remain unpaid, have been returned to me by Bartholomew Cushman, Collector of said town for the year 1844, for the purpose of advertising, and the number of the Lots with the taxes unpaid are as follows, viz:—

	No. Lot.	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax.
In the East part of Woodstock.			$	$ c.
Unknown,	25	100	6	7
do	62	100	30	34
do	72	100	17	19
do	73	100	25	29
Undivided half	12	50	33	38
One Fourth	13	25	15	17
Delinquent highway taxes for the year 1843, and now become money tax by non-payment in 1844.				
Unknown,	11	100	30	1,10
do	62	100	30	60

ALDEN CHASE, Treasurer of Woodstock.

Woodstock, May 2, 1846. 3w52*

Caution.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note of hand given by the subscriber dated No. 5, First Range, about the 6th day of Dec., A. D., 1844, for the sum of fifteen dollars, to be paid in April, then next, and running to John H Durkee, as he has received no consideration therefor and will not pay the same.

LORENZO LENNELL.

No. 5, First Range, April 21, 1846. *3w51

Notice---Freedom.

I hereby certify to the public that from this date I relinquish to my son, MERRITT N. LUFKIN, his time, to act and trade for himself; and that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any of his debts.

JOSEPH LUFKIN.

Witness:—AARON H. LUFKIN.

Rumford, April 13th, 1846. *3w51

—*Wanted*—

$1000 In payment of arrearages for the Democrat, Advertising, &c.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six.

John Leavitt, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the estate of **Israel Paul**, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bretton's Mills, in said Livermore, on Wednesday following the third Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Hiram Hubbard, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of **Oliver Hubbard**, late of Paris, aforesaid, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

William K. Greene, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **Jonas Greene**, late of Byron, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

It was *Ordered*, that the said William K. Greene give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Thomas Hill, Guardian of **Cyprian Stevens**, Non compos mentis, having presented his first account of Guardianship of the estate of said Stevens,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Levi Brown & Levi Whitman, Executors of the last Will and Testament of **Thaddeus Brown**, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented their second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

William K. Kimball, Administrator of the estate of **Elijah Shackley**, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the Petition of **Farnum Jewett**, Administrator of the estate of **Phineas Wood**, late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell the whole of the Real Estate of said deceased, as a partial sale would injure the residue, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

*50 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Josiah Dudley, Guardian of **Charles Dudley**, minor son of **Moses Dudley**, late of said Paris, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said ward,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the Estate of

ASA ROBINSON,

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ELIZA R. ROBINSON.

Paris, April 14, 1846. 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ZACCHEUS McALLASTER,

late of Stoneham, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LEVI BROWN.

April 14, 1846. 50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Codicil of

SAMUEL ALLEN,

late of Oxford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM S. ALLEN.

April 14, 1846. *50

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

George C. Swallow, Executor of the last Will and Testament of **Lemuel Swallow**, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they have been appointed, by the Hon. Job Prince, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the Estate of

ASA KIMBALL, Esq.,

late of Gilead, deceased, represented insolvent, and that six months from the fourteenth day of April, inst., are allowed for said creditors to exhibit and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of the late Asa Kimball, Esq., in Gilead, on Wednesday, the third day of June, and Wednesday, the seventh day of October next, from one o'clock, A. M. to four o'clock, P. M., of said days.

TIMOTHY WIGHT, } Commissioners
WILLIAM POTTER, } on said Estate.

Gilead, April 20, A. D. 1846. 51

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Alanson Bryant, Guardian of **George Bryant**, minor child of **Jonathan Bryant**, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said minor; and also a Petition for License to sell the whole of the homestead Farm of his father, as a partial sale would injure the residue, for the payment of the debts of said minor and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby give public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

DEXTER BILLINGS,

late of Milton Plantation, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to RICHARD T. LURVEY.

April 14, 1846. 50

Illustrated Botany.

Edited by John B. Newman, M. D.

CIRCUMSTANCES make the man, and very often, as in the present case, the book. For years there has been a steadily increasing interest felt for the vegetable kingdom. Latterly, this taste has been partially gratified by the Literary magazines, which owe their popularity, in a great measure, to the beautiful flower prints that adorn them. One specimen a month, however, is not enough, nor is it required in such connection. A work relating exclusively to the subject is wanted by the public, and this the want the present enterprise is intended to supply.

Preceded by a short introduction on Physiology, and a view of the Natural and Linnæan Systems, the work will be devoted to a seperate consideration of each plant. Together with our own information, we shall draw on the standard works on Chemistry, Botany, and Medicine, combining every useful item of knowledge, and without lessening its value, present it in a concise and pleasing form. Obtaining our supplies from the same sources as the bee, we hope to *secrete* as elegant a sweet for the mind as it does for the body. The properties of each, more especially the medicinal, will be conferred, by the present experience. To this will be added its history; its meaning in the language of flowers; and poetry, either original or selected, from the gems of the children of song.

The whole illustrated by splendid Colored Engravings taken from nature, full size, and finished in the highest style of modern art.

This work is designed to be eminently popular in its application, and there is enough of that which is stranger than fiction about it, to render it, in no ordinary degree, interesting and instructive.

TERMS.—This work will be published monthly, with FOUR or SIX FLOWERS, handsomely painted in each number. Price, THREE DOLLARS a year, or two copies sent to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

☞ *A very liberal discount allowed to Agents.*

** Furnished to Seminaries, Colleges, and societies, in Clubs, 10 copies for $20 a year.*

J. K. WELLMAN, Publisher and Proprietor,
No. 118, Nassau Street, New York.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

We do not intend to confine ourselves to the botanical descriptions of each plant, but on the contrary, divested of technicality, intend to make it a thoroughly scientific work, in all the departments of Botany. It will also give information on the cultivation of Plants and Flowers. *In a word, it will comprise the whole science.*

We give below the *free* opinions of the press.

From the New York Tribune.

"ILLUSTRATED BOTANY."—This is a new candidate for popular favor, in the shape of a monthly periodical. The first two numbers are before us, and if they may be regarded as specimens of those which are to follow, the work will certainly prove highly attractive. It is to be devoted to a seperate consideration of each plant in the vegetable kingdom, the whole illustrated by colored engravings, taken from nature, full size, and finished in the highest style of modern art. Four or six of these engravings will be given each number. These in the numbers already issued are of the most beautiful and splendid description. The Editor will draw on the standard works of Chemistry, Botany, and Medicine, and thus combine in a brief form every item of knowledge respecting plants and flowers, their medicinal qualities, &c. To this will be added their history and their meaning in the "language of flowers." To all lovers of the beautiful in Nature and Art, we commend this work as eminently worthy of patronage.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal (edited by T. F. Bond, M. D.)

The printed specimens are exquisitely done; and the great marvel is, how the work can be afforded at the low price of three dollars per annum, or two copies to one address for five dollars. Engravings can be cheaply multiplied, but paintings must be executed separately and without the aid of labor-saving machinery. It will give us real pleasure to announce the successive numbers of this beautiful periodical, as we have been led to think the study of Botany not only an innocent recreation, but eminently promotive of piety.

From the New York Medical and Surgical Reporter.

We have received the first number of "The Illustrated Botany." This periodical is got up in a very neat form, and displays taste and judgment in its Editor, who, being a well educated medical man, is prepared to make a work of this kind very interesting and useful to the general reader. The colored plates are unsurpassed in beauty and finish.

From the Protestant Churchman, (New York.)

ILLUSTRATED BOTANY.—The design of this work is admirable. It is intended to comprise scientific descriptions of the most valuable native and exotic plants, with their history, medicinal properties, &c. &c. 42

Dr. Wood's
SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY
BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing **health and vigor** to the whole system. In all cases of *despondency*, arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and a *general prostration of the system.* At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses prescribed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1844.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the justly celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose.—By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared.

N. B. GIBBS.

North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skilful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles my daughter was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.

The cure described in the above certificate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has succeeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his own. The care with which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should secure, and have secured for it, a character which it well deserves. The prejudice usually existing against advertised medicines, would not be merited if bestowed on this. The wonderful cures it has performed, and the acknowledged celebrity of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

☞ Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, JR., sole Proprietor,
New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, South Paris. Hall & Dow, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland, and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

April 28, 1846. ojisomadrcmo51

Thrice Weekly Age for 1846.

THE subscriber hereby proposes to issue THE AGE three times a week during the next session of the Legislature.

It will contain, in addition to the report of Legislative debates and proceedings, the news of the day, synopsis of Congressional proceedings, which are more than usually interesting during the present session, and the original matter which appears in the weekly paper.

We have made such arrangements as will insure us the services of able and faithful reporters in both branches of the Legislature, and intend that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of debates as complete and perfect, as any that have been published at Augusta.

While however, the publisher of the THRICE-WEEKLY AGE feels justified in pledging himself to furnish, in any event, faithful reports of the doings both of the Senate and House; it is obvious that upon the extent of the subscriptions obtained, must depend the fulness and completeness of the sketches of debates.

The expenses of the Thrice-weekly paper, always exceeding the income, *are incurred principally with a view to the convenience of the members of the Legislature*—and we feel abundantly justified in asking them especially, as well as our other friends who may receive this Prospectus, to aid us, as far as they reasonably can, in obtaining a remunerating subscription.

The price of the THRICE WEEKLY AGE will be ONE DOLLAR for the session. It will be published on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, which will accommodate subscribers on all the important mail routes.

☞ *The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance. No order will be complied with unless accompanied by the money.* WM. T. JOHNSON.

Augusta, March 27, 1846.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Job Prince, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the Estate of

ELI TWITCHELL,

late of Bethel in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months, from the third day of March last, having been allowed to the said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts, the subscribers will be in session, for the purpose aforesaid, at William Frye's Office, in said Bethel, on the fourth Saturdays of June and August next, from two to five of the clock in the afternoon.

WILLIAM FRYE,
JEDEDIAH BURBANK.

Bethel, April 22, 1846. 51

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License obtained from the Hon. Job Prince, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on Saturday, the twenty-third day of May next, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises,—

A lot of land, containing two acres, with a dwelling house thereon, situate near Bretton's Mills, in Livermore, it being the property of Israel Paul late of said Livermore, deceased, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges. Said sale will include the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein if necessary.

JOHN LEAVITT, Administrator.

April 14, 1846. *3w50

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
Wild Cherry,
THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR
CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

EXETER, Me., Sept., 30, 1843.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.* ☜

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zebulon Chadbourne, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Denison & Fyler, Norway.

[Feb. 3, 1846.—1y

—*JUST PUBLISHED*—

GREAT MEDICAL RE-PRINT.

First American, from the Tenth English Edition.

SELF MANAGEMENT

AND CURE OF

Pulmonary Consumption,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

BY W. T. BUCHAN, M. D.

Of London, England.

With a Portrait of the Author, and Engravings illustrative of the Anatomy of the Lungs.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.

☞ This work contains a brief and distinct description of the ANATOMY OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS—an outline of Dr. Buchan's highly successful method of treating Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption—an account of his NEW AND POWERFUL REMEDY—and directions for SELF-MANAGEMENT AND CURE, adapted to popular use.

It is the result of nearly Twenty Years' practice and experiment in the City of London, and the combined experience of the most learned Physicians and Surgeons of the age.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter 1. Design of the Work—Deceptions practised by Physicians—Self Knowledge desirable—Position and Views of the Author—his Opinions tested—his Discoveries—Value of the Work.

Chapter 2. Anatomy of the Chest and Lungs, with Engravings—Plain description of the Wind Pipe—Bronchial Tubes—the Lungs—Pleura—Food Pipe—Arteries and Veins of the Lungs, &c. &c.

Chapter 3. Examination of the Chest—Signs of Health or Disease—Form and Size of the Chest—Sounds of Breathing and the Voice—how to discover Disease.

Chapter 4. Vital Signs of Disease—Difficulty of Breathing—Coughing—Pain—Expectoration—State of the Pulse—Fever, &c.

Chapter 5. Discoveries and Claims of the Author—Early Trials and Success—Great Chemical Fact Established—Result of the Author's treatment of Consumption.

Chapter 6. Varieties of Pectoral Pulmonary Disease—Physical Signs—Symptoms and Effects—Directions of Self-Management and Cure—Sore Throat—Croup—Cold and Cough—Bronchitis—Spitting of Blood—Inflammation of the Lungs.

Chapter 7. Tuberculous Consumption—Its various Stages, Signs, Symptoms and Effects—Minute Directions for Prevention, Self-Management and Cure—forming a perfect Manual of Medical advice and treatment.

Chapter 8. General Treatment—Preventive Measures—Diet,—Exercise—Bathing—Recipes for a Pulmonary Wash for the Chest—Medicated Jacket—Pulmonary Ointment—Foot Drafts—Pectoral Pills—Setons—Natural History—Popular and Medical Opinions of its Virtues—Curious facts from the Old Writers—Value of Vegetable Remedies.

This Work and the Treatment which it recommends, are held in the highest possible esteem in Great Britain, as the extracts from public journals, which are given in the Appendix, will abundantly show. Dr. Buchan truly declares, that with this simple Guide, '*a Consumptive patient may do more for himself than any ordinary physician can do, by any of the common methods of practice.*'

Published by D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, and sold by all the Booksellers and dealers in new publications in the United States.

Price only 25 cents per Copy—the usual discount to the trade.

Agents for the Sale of the Work.

Paris, M. Hammond; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles P. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.

Feb. 27, 1846. 1y 42

C. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

JOSEPH G. COLE,
Counsellor at Law,
PARIS, ME.

Has resumed the practice of Law

Paris, Jan'y 5, 1846. is 6 w31

PRENTISS & RAWSON,
Attornies and Councillors at Law,
BANGOR, MAINE.

☞ Office at the East End of Strickland's new Block over H. J. Flagg's Store.

H. E. PRENTISS.
J. F. RAWSON.

Nov. 11, 1845. 6m *

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly tended to.

Feb 14, 1846. 41

Public Notice.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and style of

Russ & Adams,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES RUSS.
SAMUEL ADAMS.

Woodstock, April 13th, 1846.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

ALL demands, either notes or accounts, due the above firm, must be adjusted with the subscriber who is duly authorized to settle the same.

JAMES RUSS.

Woodstock, April 13th, 1846, 3w50

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Company under the name and style of

Russ & Whitman,

for the purpose of doing business as Merchants, and give this public notice accordingly.

JAMES RUSS.
CHAUNCY C. WHITMAN.

Woodstock, April 13th, 1846. 3w50

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Assignee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at Walker's Inn, in Peru, on Friday, the twenty-ninth day of May next at eleven o'clock A. M., the following described property belonging to the bankrupt estate of Arza Fobes, late of Peru, in the County of Oxford, viz:

All the right, title, and interest belonging to said bankrupt estate in Lot numbered three in Lunt's Grant in said Peru, on which lot of land said bankrupt lately lived, the same being under mortgage to Silas Leonard to secure the payment of five notes of hand amounting in the whole to the sum of two hundred, twenty-five dollars and twenty five cents, and interest thereon since the twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1828.

Terms of sale—Cash, upon delivery of Deed.

REUEL WASHBURN, Assignee.

April 15, 1846. 3w50

GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases.* It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

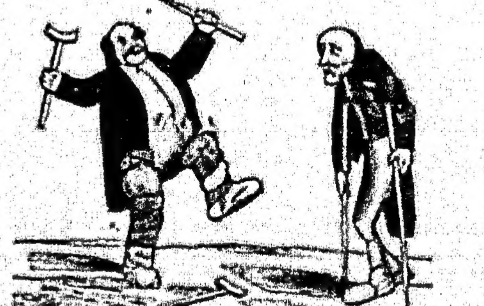
DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles P. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake;—Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason.

June 3, 1845. 1y1

Asiatic Liniment.



THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary*,
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Harlow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bridgham, Buckfield; L. S. Bompass, Hebron; T. T. Laurey, Russ & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Teall, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Hiram Holt, Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Holt, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Deshon, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Robert Ingalls, Shelburn, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Dec. 23, 1845—1y31]

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price,—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.			
do Tin Foil,		25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,		50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,		$1,00	1,50, & 2,00
Work warranted.—March 28			tf 47